

CARDINAL O'CONNELL'S ADVICE TO CAPITAL AND LABOR
An Article of Great Importance Published in Tomorrow's Sunday AMERICAN

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Don't Phone by Sign Language But There's Fun Writing It

The cab driven by R. J. O'Brien and with three passengers, was proceeding along Washington street. At the corner of Compton street the horse took fright

This Fascinating Romance Is Continued in the Twice-A-Month Magazine, FREE with Tomorrow's SUNDAY AMERICAN

BABSON SAILS FOR WORLD STATISTICS

Robert W. Hanson of Wellesley Hills sailed today on the Adriatic to confer with the International Institute of Rome relative to world statistics on business conditions, which can be used in solving industrial questions.

25c 36-in. Plaid Suitings, 15 different designs, desirable for waists and children's dresses. } **15c**

1.00 50-in. All-Wool Storm Serge, navy blue and black, sponged and shrunk } **69c**

[illegible]

18.00 and 2
Tailored S

Two styles in this lot and exceptional values in quality of material, lining and low prices. **13**
brown, navy and black

15.00 Tailored
A merge suit in a tailored model with Empire effect, for which there is quite a demand, blue and black. **7**



and 25.00, at....**17.50**
 at.....**15.50**
 at.....**11.50**
 at.....**5.75**
 at.....**3.25**
 at.....**1.95**
 at.....**85¢**

49c Crepe de Chine	25c	1.00 Black Satin Duchesse	69c
All pure silk in light shades, and black; 20 and 23 inches wide.		27 inches wide, rich, lustrous black.	
1.25 Black Satin Messaline	85c	2.00 Black Velvet Velour	1.25
35 inches wide, excellent black, good heavy quality.		Fine quality for coats, at this extremely modest price it will go rapidly.	



1.00 Lace Curtains

(Like illustration.) Several others in the lot, equally as good, offered in Arab or white, a pair

69c

2.50 Lace Curtains. Arab or white, in Egyptian, Scandinavian and Roman pattern. Good quality. Pair... **1.98**

3.00 French Renaissance Curtains. mounted on cable net, wide in center and corners pleated. Pair... **2.78**

1.00 Serre Curtains. 40 inches wide, 23 and 3 yards long, in assort. of colored borders. Pair... **59c**

1.00 Serre Curtains. Dutch style, Arab or white, hemstitched with wide lace edge; 2-piece. Pair... **79c**

2.50 Tapestry Couch Covers. 60 inches wide, in Scandinavian color of red, tan, black. Pair... **1.98**

2.00 Serre Curtains. with novelty insertion. Pair... **1.98**

2.00 de la English Cottage, Telford. 21 to 23 yards long. Pair... **1.9c**

30c and 25c Flavored Creams. 20 to 24 inches wide. 1 lb. each... **11c**

100 Serre Curtains. 40 inches wide, 23 and 3 yards long. Pair... **59c**

HOW HARVARD WON FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

 By Tad



that will put wild statements and base talk reflecting on the integrity of the press and the press itself as far as the club owners are concerned. Nearly all the trouble of horsemen comes through the magazines.

Of course, this is a free country and most of us are in the habit of saying what we please. But the National League club owners have the habit of taking no such. As long as the press keeps on trying to vilify them and other nobody owns the right to say whatever might harm them because of the other side of the street. Besides, if certain umpires who controlled the game were crooked, the public was entitled to know it.

Fogel denied having made any such statement. He said he had never pressed him but made them, after which he said he was not sure if he had or not. He said he was not sure but whether he may about the integrity of the national game was not in question.

FOGEL'S trouble started in a squall way soon after he acquired

LYNCH was helpless in the matter. He had to take Fogel's word for it. He said he never intended by charging over to the press that certain National League umpires were crooked. He said he had no promises that was starting. The National League club owners said Fogel was tainted from all corners and he was not to be trusted with the councils of the National League.

Fogel may own the Philadelphia Record but he is not a member of the National League. He has no dealings with the National League. He is not a member of the club because as president he is not allowed to have any dealings with the club. He has no contracts and those would not be produced by the league.

Fogel is a man of great energy and a great quantity of time now when Fogel was said his club. He said he was not sure if he was or not. He said he was not sure but whether he may about the integrity of the national game was not in question.

W. L. LOCKER, secretary of the Pittsburgh club, one of the

one umpire, Klem, was giving his club the worst of it. His players

[illegible]

After the game was over he would dictate a twenty-page letter to Lynch. (Fogel is one of the most prolific writers in the world.) In a series of four games on the Philadelphia grounds with Klem umpiring it is es-

file in telephone charges an... write
city... of... with...
... according to...
... strikes on one of his business...
... called a bull on an opposing

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 23.—
...
... with Esther McCh...
... strikes on...
... writer heavyweight champion...
... (the lack of sparring partners)

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BOSTON AMERICAN

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DAILY and SUNDAY.

Mr. Wilson Should Make His Own Cabinet, Including Bryan, If He Desires His Aid

To the Editor of the AMERICAN:

Sir—I note an editorial in a recent issue of the New York American in which is vigorously opposed the selection of Mr. Bryan by Mr. Wilson as his Secretary of State.

With your consent I would like to express in the columns of the AMERICAN an opinion which differs from that, if not in regard to Mr. Bryan, at least in regard to the propriety of Mr. Wilson selecting Mr. Bryan.

It is undoubtedly the right and the duty of any newly elected President of the United States to organize his Cabinet and formulate his plans in accordance with what he HIMSELF believes to be for the best interests of his administration, of his party, and of his country.

Mr. Wilson has certainly received a sufficiently large popular vote of confidence to entitle him to the ordinary privileges of the President.

It would seem to me to be the duty of good Democrats, and, in fact, of good citizens generally, irrespective of party, to sustain Mr. Wilson in the exercise of his best judgment and best efforts, at least until events may seem to prove that his acts and efforts are not for the best interests of the party and of the country.

If Mr. Wilson believes that Mr. Bryan or any other man can render service to the country in a Cabinet position, he should be allowed to select that man without the interposition of any unnecessary objections or obstacles on the part of good Democrats and good citizens.

Mr. Wilson will be held responsible for the success of his administration, and he is entitled to exercise every proper means and to invite every proper aid to make his administration successful.

The question of whether Mr. Bryan would really be of advantage to the administration is a matter of opinion, and Mr. Wilson's opinion is the one which is of chief importance.

While the rest of us are entitled to entertain opinions, we should not, I think, express them at a time or in a way to cause Mr. Wilson undue embarrassment.

For my part, I personally hold exactly the same opinions that you have expressed of Mr. Bryan's visionary character of mind, and also of his well-known selfishness and ingratitude.

I realize that Mr. Bryan has made a specialty of sacrificing his friends on the altar of his own ambitions, and I realize, too, that he has sacrificed his party on several occasions by substituting his own personal fads and fancies for the actual and accepted principles of the progressive cause.

Still, I feel that Mr. Bryan has, in the main, exercised a powerful influence in the direction of radical and reform measures, and that such an influence may possibly be of peculiar advantage in the forthcoming Democratic administration.

It is true that Mr. Bryan has not been elected President upon any of the occasions that he has run for that office, and it is probably true that he is not qualified, and that the people do not believe him to be qualified, for an executive position.

Still, that does not mean that he might not be extremely valuable in an advisory capacity. The great need of this country is judicious radicalism, and a combination might be exceedingly advisable in which Mr. Wilson would furnish the judgment and Mr. Bryan the radicalism.

There is another point in relation to this question which may not be of general interest and importance, but which Mr. Wilson must consider, and which we cannot blame him for considering.

Champ Clark was the choice of the people in the vast majority of States in which popular primaries had been held before the Baltimore convention.

Champ Clark would certainly have been nominated by the Baltimore convention if Mr. Bryan, to gratify his revenges or his ambitions, had not interfered and induced the defeat of Champ Clark.

Whether or not as an object of Mr. Bryan's activity, but certainly as a result of it, Mr. Wilson was nominated.

If Mr. Wilson had not been nominated, most certainly he would not have been elected, and Mr. Wilson may, therefore, very properly feel that he owes his nomination and his election in good part to Mr. Bryan.

He may naturally feel, therefore, that gratitude, as well as public policy, requires the selection of Mr. Bryan, and, with that commendable sentiment of gratitude, so rare in politicians, no judicious person can find fault.

It is generally understood that Mr. Bryan is willing to serve his country in any capacity in which he can be found useful, and it is further understood that Mr. Bryan believes that he could render his best service to the administration and the country as Secretary of the Treasury.

If Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan are in accord in this matter, and are convinced that Mr. Bryan's services in such a capacity will be of value to the nation and will insure to the success of the administration, it seems to me that the rest of us Democrats should accept this view of the situation with the best grace possible and do our best to facilitate and further that success in the administration of our government which we, as partisans and as patriotic citizens, so deeply desire.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

His Majesty's Modern Improvements

He Sees the Man Who Carries the Lighted Cigar Into the Car

By F. OPPER

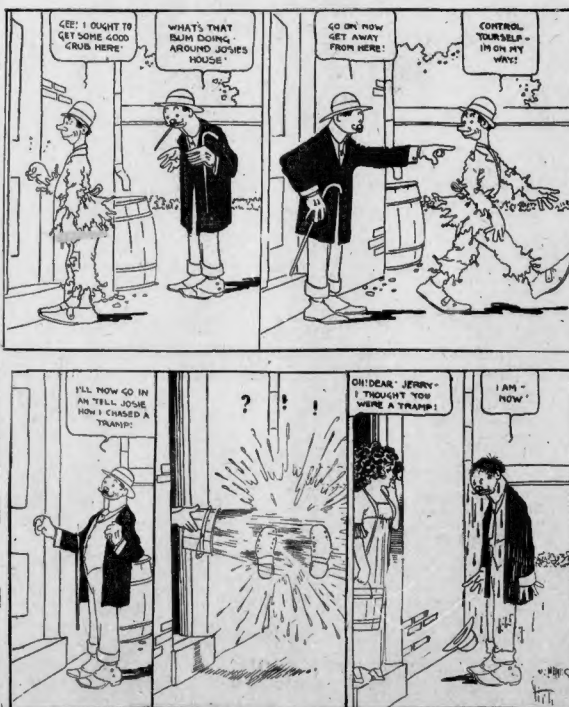
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The Nearlyweds

By GEORGE M'MANUS

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Anyway, Jerry Meant Well

Mr. Mellen CAN Run a Railroad

Which Was Demonstrated Most Remarkably on Saturday, November 23, 1912—The Great Trouble With Mr. Mellen. It Seems to Us, Is That He Attempts to Run SO MANY OTHER THINGS

The management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad appears to be not unreasonably proud of the great success with which it performed a splendid service for its patrons on Saturday of last week.

At considerable expense, Mr. Mellen's railroad has been telling about this achievement in the advertising columns of the newspapers.

And, having read this "Mellen copy"—so the advertising man would classify it, in the lingo of his calling—we are by no means certain that it BELONGS among the advertisements. SO STRONG are our doubts, indeed, that we reproduce it here IN FULL. It should be read and considered, in our opinion, by ALL NEW ENGLAND. It is printed in this column, furthermore, FREE OF COST TO MR. MELLEN OR HIS RAILROAD.

Thirty-two special trains, carrying MORE THAN 50,000 PERSONS to and from the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven, were moved by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad IN ADDITION to its NORMAL DENSE TRAFFIC.

And these special trains were handled PRACTICALLY ON TIME and WITHOUT MISHAP.

For transportation efficiency, this is a RECORD UNRIVALED.

It was a test—A SUPREME TEST—of the New Haven's traffic facilities. And the results tell HOW WELL the Railroad RESPONDED.

Just consider what a TASK it was.

The New Haven's NORMAL BUSINESS constantly places INTENSE PRESSURE on its facilities. Now, on top of an ordinary day's business, think of moving the ENTIRE POPULATION of a city like BROCKTON, HOLYOKE, HAVERHILL, or NEW BRITAIN.

Doesn't this exemplify TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY? Doesn't it demonstrate THE NEW HAVEN'S POWER EFFECTIVELY TO PERFORM THE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE OF NEW ENGLAND?

From all of which it would appear to be undeniable that, on Saturday, November 23, 1912, in connection with the college football game in the city of New Haven, Ct., and its service thereto and therefrom, the New Haven was THE VERY MODEL OF RAILROADS.

We congratulate Mr. Mellen and all the officials under him who had to do with this SPLENDID SERVICE.

We regret, sincerely, that the New Haven service was not so flawless on July 11, 1911, when FOURTEEN PERSONS WERE KILLED IN A WRECK AT BRIDGEPORT, CT.

We deplore the fact that on October 3, 1912, seven other New Haven passengers were KILLED IN THE WRECK AT WESTPORT, CT.

We grieve because the success of football day could not have marked the operations of the New Haven in the same State exactly one week before, when THIRTY-FIVE PASSENGERS WERE INJURED IN THE WRECK AT GREEN'S FARMS.

Having reasonably and properly reported the four SERIOUS wrecks which took place on the New Haven Railroad IN THE SPACE OF SIXTEEN MONTHS, it gives the AMERICAN sincere pleasure to be able to print that, on November 23, 1912, the service to and from the football game was WITHOUT A FLAW.

And, if Mr. Mellen will abandon consolidations with foreign railroads, collecting trolley lines and electric plants, running steamboats, and building Summer hotels, all with the one idea of putting the twisters of the Morgan monopoly onto the wrists of New England commerce and industry, we are quite sure he might yet make a FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SYSTEM OUT OF THE NEW HAVEN.

LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON!

THE FARMER'S IDLE WIFE

By James J. Montague

The farmer's wife is now so occupied with social affairs that she has lost the art of making butter and jam, and doing the work of the farm that her grandmother did. This results in a great economic loss to the country.—The substance of a government report issued from the Agricultural Department.

THE farmer's wife, in early days, got up at half-past two. And she milked the cows and put the prunes to stew. The breakfast for the hands she'd set upon the stove of four. And then she'd bake her bread and cake and scrub the kitchen floor. But nowadays the farmer's wife has time to call her own. "Good gracious!" says the Government, "how idle she has grown!"

The farmer's wife, in times gone by, brought up the calves and lambs. And she'd milked the cows and fed the chickens and smoked the hickory hams. And when she'd cooked three great big meals she'd cheerfully earn And with her churn sat down to earn the money for her clothes. But now she often visits 'round and gossip, like as not. "My goodness," says the Government, "how worthless she has gotten!"

The farmer's wife, some years ago, was wholly free from nerves. Twelve hours a day she'd slave away at putting up preserves. She'd children dandling at her skirts, a servant on her arm. She'd gamely set herself to get the mortgage on the farm. But now she sometimes takes a rest, like city women do. "Great Heavens!" cries the Government, "what is she coming to!"

The farmer's wife departed from this vale of toil and tears For happier climes, in those old times, when under thirty years. The farmer got another mate, he somehow always found The ideal wife who tolled through life and rested—underground. But now sometimes her years add up their toll allured sum. "Great Scott!" exclaims the Government, "how shiftless she's become!"

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